The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,951.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding do. ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1126 Tons, 155 H. P., Commander J. Shand, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France, which run fortnightly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Sheil, on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDEREABBAS, LINGA BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

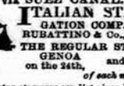
The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Sheil, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on TUESDAY, the 23rd October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	Including Wines	£15	Without Wines	£6	Without Food.
Suez	35		22		8	
Port Said	35		24		9	
Messina	50		34		14	
Naples	50		34		14	
Leghorn	50		34		14	
Genoa	50		34		14	
Marseilles	50		33		14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer ACHILL, 1,213 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 270	„ 210	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bo bay Green, 26th September 1877.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By Alfred H. Brown.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information. The Guide is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	BOKHARA	2952	460	W. D. Anderson.	22nd Oct.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(s)	KHIVA	2879	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaily	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	330	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2003	500	N. W. Hazelwood.	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3953	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1930	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. at 3 p. m
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MARINA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MENZALEH are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 15, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock p.m., at their room, Meadow Street.

2 cases dressing glasses.
4 do. papers.
4 do. tweed.

On account of the concerned.

H H L—5968.70—3 cases butter, 2 lb. each tin.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

SALE of very Handsomely Carved Household Furniture, Crockery, Plated ware, five lights, double, & single Hanging Table Argand Lamps, Wall Shades, Carpets &c., &c., at No 56, Grant Road (Next to the Theatre.)

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Auction at the above mentioned place all the handsome-ly carved furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, and others, the same comprises crockery and plated ware, handsomely carved circular, pier, writing side, and sofa tables, chiffoniers, side boards, folding screens, whatnots, a set of well seasoned teakwood dining table in 9 pieces, drawingroom, easy, prediea, long arms, and folding chairs, tea poys, conversation, reclining and half backed couches, five lights, double, and single hanging argand lamps with drops, wall shades, blackwood carved, and iron bedsteads, wardrobes, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing, and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, lady's davenport writing table, child's cots, vases, figures, musical box and sundry articles, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

An English built double-seated second hand brougham, by "R. Davis," Long Acre, London.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glasswares, a first-class light open carriage, a pair of Bay Australian carriage horses, plants, books, &c., at Tarwaly, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Payne, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture, plated, glass, &c., porcelain-ware, a first-class English-built open carriage, a pair of handsome Arab carriage horses, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Major Sexton. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a serviceable Black Australian Horse, &c, at Upper Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of Major Layard.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of vari-ties of very fancy and miscellaneous goods too many to describe.

On SATURDAY and MONDAY next, the 20th and 22nd instant, Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, near their Auction Room, the very costly and splendid goods of many descriptions, the same consisting of nicely gilt ornamental clocks with enamel dial and music under dome, and each with two ornaments to match, marble time piece with alarms and under domes, ornamental cut and engraved glass creeper vases with round and oval mirror plateaux, silber light punkha proof table and hanging lamps, 1, 2 and 3 light table candlesticks with glass figured pedestal and drops, spring candle lamps of various patterns, fancy carriage lamps of different sorts, white and gold bre-kfast sets, blue bordered dinner sets, superior washing sets with green and pink bands and gilt line, mechanical ship with music, round mirror plateaux from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, flower stands, velvet pile carpets, sets of best electro-plated spoons and forks in cases, carpenter's tool chests, different sorts of sample perfume in fancy bottles, such as Eau de Cologne, lavender water scent, varieties of fancy riding whips and walking sticks, leather dressing and writing cases, jewel boxes, fancy gilt albums, mother-o'-pearl snuff boxes, kid and canvas gentlemen's boots, opera glasses, stereoscopes, velvet money purses, courier bags, dozens of new descriptions, spectacles in cases, pearl necklaces, musical toys, wax dolls, cassanets, smelling salts, table and dessert knives with ivory handles, letter clips, colour boxes, table time pieces, glass butter and sugar pots with covers, pickle jars, soda and beer tumblers, and many other sorts of goods.

Best selection of oilograph and photographic pictures in rich gilt frames of the following subjects, such as The Reverie, The Gypsey, Water Mill in the Rugen Valley, Castle of the Rhine, Scene in an American Forest, Morning and Evening, Mother, Cat, and Kitten, the Valley of the Wyoning, Pags and cat after H. Coudry, Near Salzburgh, Thuner Lee, Cattle, Summer, Spring, Sold Again, Take it Quietly, Lucern, Bay of Naples, Lock tay, Moon Light and Morning in the Highland, On the Watch, and Escaped.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. have the pleasure to recommend ladies, gentlemen and merchants wanting any of these goods to inspect the same, as such goods are rarely imported.

No catalogues, and the above goods are now on view.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th, October 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a small, light, well-built BAROUCHE, nearly new and in thorough order. Apply to C. STEPHENS and SONS, Churney Road.

BOMBAY UNION CRICKET CLUB.—There will be a Pick-up game at 2 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. All members are requested to turn out.

WANTED, EURASIAN or NATIVE ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. Address by letter only, WALTER WEST, Bombay, West's Patent Press Company.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, built by Windover, and in excellent condition. For further particulars, apply to "P.," care of this Office.

RAMPART ROW—TO LET, from the 1st January next, the whole of the SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, Rampart Row. Apply direct to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

FOR SALE, a LIGHT and FASHIONABLE PHAETON with a pair of YOUNG BAY ARAB HORSES, 14-2½, very fast going and sound, can be used singly. Apply to "X," care of this Office.

WANTED, for the WARD-ROOM MESS of H.M.S. UNDAUNTED, a STEWARD, who must produce satisfactory testimonials. Apply to MESS CATERER on board

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, SWISS CONDENSED MILK, SUPERIOR TEA, FRESH GROUND COFFEE, GOLDEN SYRUP, &c., J. FRASER, 72, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1877.

ASSISTED BY

MISS ELCIA MAY,
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON,
AND
MR. JOHN MORRIS.

Doors open at half-past four : to commence at five.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.. .....Rs. 2 | Unreserved Seats ..... Re. 1

Tickets and plan at SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED, a SURGEON for the S. S. PATNA, to proceed in her to London on MONDAY, the 22nd October. Apply, stating terms, &c., to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, October 17, 1877.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES for Cotton Bales at our Factories Up-country. Samples can be seen, and terms learnt, on application at our Office.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 17, 1877.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

SOCIETE DES MACHINES MAGNETS ELECTRIQUES GRAMME.

ORDERS for the above well-known machines with lamp, &c. complete, will be executed, and all information furnished by the Undersigned, who have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the invention in India.

Apply to

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
4, Fairlie Place ;
or,
EDWD. D. KILBURN & Co.,
28, St. Mary Axe, London.

CURSETJEE EDULJEE,
JEWELLER,
56, BREACH CANDY ROAD, OPPOSITE CHEEPA BAZAR.

FOR forty years patronised by European and Native Princes and Chiefs, the Viceroys of India, and their Councillors, the Lieutenant-Governors and the Governors of the several Presidencies. Members of the several Public Services, Merchants, &c., &c. Amongst these may be mentioned their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord and Lady Mayo, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Kildare, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir S. Fitzgerald, the Hon'ble M. R. Westropp, the Hon'ble J. Gibbs, the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, the Hon'ble J. Kemball, &c. The highest testimonials are given by these and other gentlemen.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LALOOBHOY BALMUCCONDASS has CONTRACTED to SELL to the Undersigned the immoveable property hereinunder mentioned. All persons having any CLAIM against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing within 14 days from this date to Messrs. JANARDHUN and GHANDIBHOY, Attorneys for the Purchaser, at their Office in Oak Lane No. 11, Fort, Bombay.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated Fazandaree land, or ground, with the bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Grant Road, on the North side of the Grant Road, No. 1, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and containing by admeasurement 3,993 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little, more, or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by a private road, on or towards the West by the Batty ground standing in the name of Lokpoora Jugoo-na and belonging to Raghoonath Wittoba, on or towards the North by the property of Vundravan Jamnadass, and on or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.—Dated this 16th day of Oct 1877.

MERWANJEE BOMANJEE WADIA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. CARTRIDGES. POWDER. SHOT. WADDING. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description

IMPORTED ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.

Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

BRAVAIS' DIALYSED IRON,
THE SIMPLEST AND BEST TONIC.
PURE IRON & OXYGEN COMBINED,
IN THE FORM OF A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION,
Without the admixture of any DRUG or ACID.

These drops have no inky flavour or styptic taste, and can be taken continuously, even by the most delicate persons, without producing Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite or Headache, *and without injuring or blackening the teeth.*

They will be found invaluable, especially for women and children, in all cases of general weakness or debility, and are taken with the greatest facility on a small piece of sugar, or in a glass of wine.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON MEDICAL PRESS.

LANCET, *June 9, 1877, says* :—"BRAVAIS' DIALYSED IRON.—Graham's memorable discovery of dialysis received one of its first applications in the preparation by him of liquid ferric hydrate. Ferric chloride in solution dissolves a large quantity of the hydrate, and when the mixture is dialysed, the crystallized chloride passes through the membrane, while the peroxide hydrate remains behind in aqueous solution. *Such a solution, neutral, tasteless, and containing but little chloride, is now before us.* It is precipitated both by acids and alkalies, but can be mixed with water in all proportions. It is a beautiful and interesting preparation, and, is neatly got up in a box containing a little pipette, and india-rubber cap for delivery of drops."

Bottles, in Card Case, with Pipette Drop Measure 4s. 6d. and 8s. each. Doses specified on each Bottle.

N.B.—The 4s. 6d. size contains sufficient for nearly two months' regular treatment.

Agents :—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—Native Dealers supplied on liberal Terms.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, vacated by G. H. Farran, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, vacated by Captain LeBreton. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, recently in the occupation of R. G. Walton, Esq. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very large upper-storied HOUSE, with an extensive compound, on the Breach Candy side of Cumballa Hill, fully exposed to the sea breeze and one of the finest sites in Bombay. The House is without exception the most commodious on the Hill, and is capable of being used either as an Hotel or Club, or could be divided into two excellent family residences, and is approached by two private roads. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, recently in the occupation of M. Balfour, Esq. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 15th October, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of F. D. Strahack, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of Messrs. W. Pierce and Geo. Ingle. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the "BIRD CAGE" in Middle Colaba, vacated by W. Maidment, Esq. For Rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a portion of a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, on the sea side. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

QUININE ÆRATED TONIC WATER,
First introduced into this market by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
and prepared at their
ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTORIES,
BYCULLA AND POONA,
is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs, and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Re. 1

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

HAVE ON SALE at their several Establishments—

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.

ALSO

A large assortment of

COURIER, HAND & MONEY BAGS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300,

FOR LADIES.

In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 115 to Rs. 400.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.

	Cash.	Credit.
30 inch	22.8	25
33 „	24	27
36 „	27	30

IMPROVED OVERLAND TRUNKS,

FITTED WITH TRAY AND COLLAPSIBLE SPACE FOR SHIRTS.

Long.	Deep.	Wide.	Cash.	Credit
30 inch	14 inch	18 inch.	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
33 „	15 „	19½ „	Rs. 40	Rs. 45

PORTMANTEAUX,

WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.

From Rs. 32 to Rs. 75.

STOUT BASIL LEATHER.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 30.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.

IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS,

is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE,

Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG

is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre, and has a separate Tray for Linen.

in. in. in. in. in. in.
27 by 15 by 12 and 24 by 15 by 12

From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE AT TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas. From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.

In Morocco and Russia. From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas.. From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

In Morocco. From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

LADIES' HAND BAGS,

IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO LEATHER,

Well finished and lined with SILK or CALF.

From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 36.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, FORT,
AND
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

POONA,
STAFF LINES.

THE BEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

THE CHEAPEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

INDIAN TEA MART.

OPENED BY Mr. M. H. MAJOO,

(LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.)

KANGRA VALLEY TEA from some of the best Plantations.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of the purest quality.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of excellent flavour.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA at the lowest rates.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs		From 15 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs.	As.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1	6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1	4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1	0	
Fragrant Congou	0	14	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

H. M. MAJOO & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¼ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ..... Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ..... „ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ..... „ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. ..... „ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ..... Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ..... Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance..... „ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting..... Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance..... Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ..... „ 65 to „ 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ..... „ 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ..... Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ..... Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters ..... „ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... „ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... 550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARBURG'S
FEVER TINCTURE
AS USED BY
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE TROOPS IN INDIA,
Invaluable in all cases of Fever, from the mildest to the most malignant.
(See "Leading Article" in Times of India, Dec. 16th, 1875.)

	Cash.	Credit.
Large size bottle	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-12

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.	
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	3	0
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	3	0
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2	10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1	8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0	12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOTICES.

TEMPLE BAR,
GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS

At fixed prices and à la carte.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo dem

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 16TH OCT. 1877.

MARKET closed for Dussera holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SCHOONER AJAFAR, 65 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damaun in ballast.

THE S. S. MALDA, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Lang, sailed yesterday for Bussorah, in ballast.

THE S. S. MULA, 545 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 989 tons, Captain A. Nicol, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, in ballast.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE S. S. PRESNITZ, 1,067 tons, Captain Armstrong, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Calcutta, (September 15th), via Calicut, with the following cargo:—799 bags sugar, 340 bags wheat, 3,460 bags dall, 2 packages coir matting, and 599 bags grain. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mahamed Sidick.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, 1,719 tons, Captain J. C. Babot sailed yesterday for China &c., with China Mails, general cargo, and 1,186¼ chests opium.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Presnitz (s)	Armstrong	Calcutta, Sept 15.
16	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Goa, Oct 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Vlegorla (s)	Gray	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Greenock	Slater	Moulmein.
	Niagara	Pickard	Moulmein.
	Marie Alfred	Ledere	Penang, &c.
	Grecian	Comance	Calcutta.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot	China &c.
	Border Chieftain (s)	Nicol	P. Gulf.
	Malda (s)	Lang	Bussorah.
	Mula (s)	Doert	P. Gulf.

The schooner Ajaur, Nacoda, to Damaun, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Euphrates, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
14	Sibylla (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
13	Borial	.....	Marseilles via Coast.
14	Hindostan	.....	Cuddalore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—450 cwts linseed, and 1,670 cwts wheat, Kittick, Nixon and Co; 350 cwts wheat, Tulleckchund Ravalram; 371¼ cwts, myra ollseeds, Comer Hassum.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Estepona—110 bales cotton, Mookhend Khoosal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior—46 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 15th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ...	29·831
Temperature of the Air ...	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	78.7
Dew Point ...	77·1
Relative humidity of Air ...	·82
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ...	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).	79·6
General Direction of wind ...	NNE, ENE WNW, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours ...	210
Fall of Rain ...	0·00
Total fall during month ...	6·08
" year ...	69·58

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Oct. 11.)

The services of the Rev G D Symonds are replaced at the disposal of the Government, N.-W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment on famine relief duty in the Madras Presidency:—Mr F Field, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Karnal. Mr T Homan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October. 13.)

Mr M J Ogle, Surveyor, Topographical Survey, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

Mr A W Chennell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, Survey, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

Lieut A G A Durand, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Central India Horse, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 1st October.

Lieut J W Thurburn, R E, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani in the 6th S-ptember.

Mr W H Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, passed, on the 3rd Sept, the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani.

Mr J C Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted one year's furlough and the usual absentee allowance.

Capt C E Shepherd, S C, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Western Rajputana Railway.

Mr G Cowper, Assistant Engineer, passed on the 25th Sept, the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* at 5 p.m., and the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters, up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 4-30 to 5-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and before the starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ anna.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland ..... As. 5

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Monday ..... Oct. 22

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Monday ..... Oct. 22

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Mojunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination as directed by Article 3 of the Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Mojunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0

Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers. 10 "

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....22nd, 0h. 22·0 p. m.
Last Quarter.....29th. 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 17	.....	5 54	5 34	8 10 m 8 39 a	1 15 m 2 47 a
Th. 18	English Mail expected.	5 57	5 33	9 1 m 9 32 a	2 28 m 3 54 a
Fri. 19	.....	5 57	5 33	9 36 m 10 10 a	3 29 m 3 55 a
Sat. 20	.....	5 57	5 32	10 6 m 10 43 a	4 7 m 4 23 a
Sun. 21	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity	5 58	5 32	10 33 m 11 19 a	4 40 m 4 48 a
Mon. 22	.....	5 58	5 31	11 1 m 11 45 a	5 13 m 5 15 a
Tues. 23	.....	5 58	5 30	11 28 m ...	5 45 m 5 44 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

DRILL INSTRUCTION.

THERE will be a Voluntry Class of Instruction for Officers and N. C. Officers, in the Sergeant Major's Quarters, Forbes Street on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY mornings between 6-30 and 8 a.m., until further notice. Officers or N. C. Officers who cannot attend on these days are requested to inform the Sergeant Major and special arrangements will be made to suit them. Classes for instruction will also be held on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 8-30 to 9-30 am.

T. DUNNE, Lieut. & Adjutant.
Bombay Volunteers.

Bombay, October 16, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRUDDAS—October 14th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. John Cruddas, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KERANS—October 10th, at Fort Kangra, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. R. Kerans, Army Medical Department, of a son.
LOGAN—October 10th, at Jubbulpore, C. P., the wife of R. Logan, Esq., C. S., of a son.
MILLS—October 12th, at Bareilly, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon James Mills, R. H. A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOGAN—HINDER—October 3rd, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Lucknow, by the Rev. Father Victor, Mr. J. W. Hogan to Marie Eugenie, daughter of the late T. W. Hinder, of Cawnpore.

DEATH.

KITTO.—October 5th, at Bangalore, Evangeline, the eldest daughter of T. Kitto, Mysore Commission, aged 16.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1877.

THE *Englishman* calls upon us to state the grounds on which we rest our assertion that the Government of India allowed the Khan of Khelat to deceive himself as to the real object of the occupation of Quetta by British troops. It gives us much pleasure to comply with this reasonable request. Our contemporary thinks that even the Khan must have understood the plain meaning of Article 6 of the Treaty of Jacobabad, which runs as follows:—"Whereas "the Khan of Khelat has expressed a desire on "the part of himself and his Sirdars for the "presence in his country of a detachment of "British troops, the British Government, in "accordance with the provisions of Article 4 "of the Treaty of 1854, and in recognition of "the intimate relations existing between the "two countries, hereby assents to the request of "his Highness, on condition that the troops "shall be stationed in such positions as the "British Government may deem expedient, and "be withdrawn at the pleasure of that Govern"ment." Now, although we are bound to suppose that the Khan and his Sirdars must have at some time or other expressed the desire referred to in this article, we have waded most conscientiously through the whole of the correspondence in the Blue Book, including Major Sandeman's voluminous diaries and despatches—why do all officers who have anything to do with Frontier affairs write such intolerably wearisome letters?—without being able to discover a trace of it on record. The nearest approach to it is contained in the following paragraph of Major Sandeman's Report, dated 31st July 1876, summarizing the proceedings of his second Mission to the Court of Khelat:—"As the Sirdars are very numerous, and as "they and their tribes form the real strength of "the country, to preserve the peace between the "two sides under present circumstances and "difficulties of the situation, the direct interfer"ence of the British Government acting as the "paramount power is absolutely necessary and "must be maintained. The Khan, his Sirdars, "and civil and military administrators know "this perfectly, and have one and all expressed "to me their conviction of the entire impos"sibility of forming or continuing a united or "harmonious administration without a con"tinuance of the assistance and direction so "lately afforded them by my mediation; hence "the mention even of my leaving the country "has been viewed by both parties in the State "with dismay. But to make its interference "really effective for the future, the British "Government must state to both sides that it "accepts the responsibility they desire to enforce "on it, and will aid them materially, as the "paramount power, to preserve the peace of the "country, and, moreover, in my opinion it should "be fully impressed on all that the British "Government will view with extreme dis"pleasure, now that the affairs of the country "have been got into respectable order, any "departure on the part of his Highness' Govern"ment or on the side of the Sirdars from the "terms of peace agreed to between them at "Mustung, and which they have taken a solemn "oath to abide by. Taking the state of affairs "as described by me into consideration, and as "I believe them really to exist, it will, I doubt "not, readily be admitted that the presence of "an experienced European officer (for the pre"sent at all events) at his Court, fully support"ed by our Government, to aid and guide him "in the management of the Khanate is essen"tially necessary, and unless this is granted, "I am of opinion the present mediation will "not get a fair trial, and the peace of the "country consequently will probably not last." It might, we think, be considered a strained construction of the alarm expressed by the Khan and his Sirdars at the prospect of the negotiations with Major Sandeman falling through to suppose that they were anxious to have the Envoy's policy enforced by British troops. But let that pass. We assume that both the Khan and the Sirdars did ask for the presence of British troops, and we repeat that, if they did so, they took it for granted that the force would come to fulfil a distinct purpose—that of confirming the settlement of old disputes in Khelat—and that the occupation of Quetta would only be temporary. Anyone who studies the correspondence in the Blue Book will be able to see for himself that from beginning to end of the negotiations which were concluded by the Treaty of Jacobabad the Government of India persistently represented itself as having no other object in view than the re-establishment of a good understanding between the Khan, his Sirdars, and the dependent tribes, and the re-opening to traders of the Passes between Beloochistan and British India. Major Sandeman's instructions directed him to assure the Khan that, if His Highness would make peace with the Brahoocees, restore their lands to the Sirdars, and become responsible for the safety of the Passes, the British Government would renew friendly relations with him and give him back his subsidy; and the Khan and his nobles gladly accepted these conditions, only asking the help of the British Government to bring order out of the anarchy that had so long prevailed. Major Sandeman himself seems never to have got a hint from the Government that they had any ulterior object in view beyond that of keeping the peace in Khelat; and the limitation of his Mission to this local purpose might be shown by overwhelming evidence if we chose to encumber this article with numerous extracts from the Blue Book. One proof, however, will suffice. The Government of India thought it prudent to communicate to the Ameer of Cabul "a brief statement of the object the Govern"ment has in view," in the negotiations with the Khan of Khelat; and this object is defined by the Commissioner of Peshawur, in a letter dated 29th March, 1876, to the British Agent at Cabul, in the following terms:—"To make a general settlement of the differences "of the tribes between themselves and between "them and the Khan; and further, should "his Highness show a desire to act sincerely "in furthering the policy which the Govern"ment of India have approved, to re-establish "friendly relations between him and the British "Government."

It appears, therefore, from the official correspondence that both the Khan and the Ameer were misled as to the intentions of the Government of India, which are thus frankly avowed in Lord Lytton's despatch of 23rd March 1877, written more than three months after the signature of the Treaty of Jacobabad:—"We "were also of opinion that the highest and "most general interests of this Empire (interests "no longer local but imperial) rendered it "necessary to place our relations with Khelat "on a much firmer, more durable, and more "intimate footing than before" . . . . and again, "We can no longer avoid the "conclusion that the relations between the "British Government and their neighbouring "Khanate must henceforth be regulated with "a view to more important objects than "the temporary prevention of plunder on the "British border." The gist of our complaint is that these more important objects, which require the permanent occupation of Quetta by a British military force, were kept carefully and jealously concealed from the Khan of Khelat till he had signed the treaty. Had he known the truth, would he have signed at all? We doubt it. He seems to have conceived some suspicions when Colonel Colley was sent up on a supplementary Mission to Major Sandeman's. We read in the Khelat Diary for October 8, 1876:—"His Highness' mind was much taken "up with the news of the approach of the "Military Secretary to the Viceroy. His con"versation was full of speculations as to why "that officer was being sent, and he appeared "very doubtful as to whether it would be to "his advantage or not. I (Captain Wylie) "endeavoured to calm him, but without much "success." Again, on October 10, "All the "conversation turned on the journey of the "Military Secretary, the Khan speculating much "as to what could be bringing Colonel Colley "into his country." Probably he was in some degree reassured by the very cautious wording of the 6th Article of the Treaty, in which the Government of India is represented as almost reluctant to keep troops in Khelat, and stipulates for the right to withdraw them at its pleasure. That article certainly conveys the impression that the Government of India had no intention of permanently occupying important strategical positions in the Khan's territory. Still, the Khan hesitated; and, as we pointed out in our previous article on the subject, he in his conversation with Lord Lytton preferred a request that he should be informed and consulted before British cantonments were located anywhere in his territory. It is thus clear that he had misgivings, though he could find no reasonable cause of offence. The *Englishman* argues that the Khan must have understood the occupation of Quetta would be permanent. "It "is improbable," says our contemporary, "that, "when he accepted three lakhs of rupees as a "*quid pro quo*, he thought we were giving so "large a sum for the right to station troops in "Khelat for a few months, merely for the sake "of preserving order in his territory." Our contemporary evidently has not read the Blue Book, or he would have known that the Khan put forward from the beginning, as the chief conditions on which he would agree to come to terms with his Sirdars and the Brahoocees, that he should be reimbursed the sum of Rs. 90,000 he had been forced to pay as compensation for plundered kafilas, and should also have his three years' arrears of subsidy, at the rate of Rs. 50,000 a year, made good to him. These sums, with some smaller claims, make up the three lakhs paid to him when he signed the Treaty. The fact that, although he took this money, he now declines to accept the increased subsidy of a lakh of rupees a year assigned to him by the Treaty, seems to us conclusive evidence that he believes he has been inveigled into making an arrangement which is fatal to his independence as a Sovereign Prince, and that he will refuse, so far as he can, to give effect to the new Treaty.

We regret being compelled to offer these criticisms, because the Imperial policy of the Government with regard to Frontier affairs, so far at least as we are able to understand it, commands our warmest approbation. The Government seems to agree with the *Englishman* and the *Bombay Gazette* that the black-mail policy has failed, and that sterner measures must now be adopted to bring the border tribes under British control. It is often asked why any change of Frontier policy is required, and what better security against aggression the Indian Empire could have than the formidable mountain ranges which guard its north-west limits Well, no doubt this line of defence would be an excellent one for India, *if only she had got it.* But unfortunately it remains in the possession of turbulent and often hostile tribes, and can no more be considered the frontier of British India than the line of the Vosges from Metz to Strasbourg can now be considered the frontier of France. The power of the British Government ends at the foot of the hills, and, while the Envoy of the Sultan of Turkey marches securely through the Khyber Pass, and, kindly taking the British Government under the protection of his august master, tries to reconcile it with the haughty Ameer of Cabul, no Envoy of the Government of India dares to set foot beyond the range of the guns of Peshawur. The only remedy for this humiliating state of things is a policy of coercion; but that policy, to be successful, must be carried out frankly and honourably. If the Khan of Khelat had been told that the British Government meant to take into its own hands the direct management of the Frontier, and that, to secure this end thoroughly and protect itself against foreign intrigue, it must permanently occupy Quetta with a military force, the Khan might either have yielded after making the best bargain he could, or have boldly defied the British Government; and in the latter case it would have been justifiable to treat him as a declared enemy. But he now apparently fancies that he has been cajoled into signing away his birthright; and, having as he thinks found the Government of India out, he is hurt and resentful. He has been converted, in fact, into that worst of foes, a friend who meditates treachery. We hope Lord Lytton's Government will take what has happened in Khelat to heart, for its new Frontier policy can only end in disaster and shame for the Empire, if the Government in its dealings with the border tribes relies on the wiles of Asiatic diplomacy rather than on the simple directness of purpose of straightforward English gentlemen.

THE BENGAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have seen several letters in your paper, setting forth the miserable plight in which both civil and military subordinates of the Bengal P. W. Department find themselves in these hard times. The burden of nearly all that has been written is stagnant promotion, mostly occasioned by the haphazard way in which Government pitched a number of men qualified or not into the higher grades of the Railway Department. "Non-fulfilment of the promises held out by Provincial System," "no visible pensioning system whatever," old hands being allowed to stick on and die after serving Government with attenuated views for years, and with their blood as dry as sawdust! No "notice whatever taken of the Departmental Code," and the "inobation of the New Code" which was promised twelve months ago.

Sorry would I be to say that the cause of complaint is only a howl; it is a stern reality, and I simply write to reiterate all that has been said, so as to keep the public conversant with the manner in which this body of public servants are treated.

For some time past we have had famine in Southern India, and who have been the unfortunate subordinates who in many cases have lost their lives in stemming the current of misery? P. W. D. subordinates, and yet Government could not find few privileges and rights, and give as one potent reason "famine—no funds."

The jobbery carried on in the Railway Department, when formed, can only be understood by one who would take up the classified list and look at the services of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grade sub-engineers under the Director of State Railways. The jobbery in subdivisions, which might be compared to it, but it was not so wholesale. Promoting a number of young, inexperienced hands, without any examination, is a slur on good and faithful servants who, for a quarter of a century, had waited for such an opening. The department will never recover from this, and the Disappointment caused to old hands can only be equalled by the loss on works, for it is evident the experienced ones must have felt the blow severely.

Out of forty or more sub-engineers appointed, be it remembered none passed for the grade with the exception of one solitary individual, and as shown in classified list only, one person passed for the Lower Standard in the Vernacular. This state of course does not speak well for the authorities who pitchforked them into the Department. The unfortunate men who leave their regiments, and who go through a most trying course of study at Roorkee and then apprenticeship, can scarcely know what they are about. They are promised promotion to sergeant in one year; sub-conductor after 15 years; high salary to begin with. Do they get this? Let the fact that now at present the two senior subordinates have 36 years service in the Department speak for itself. And why do those venerable old men stay on? Simply because the Government give them such a meagre pension, meaning starvation to any Englishman who went to the old country, after 40 or more years in India. Promotions in the Warrant List are never made when they occur; sometimes remain unfilled for years. One poor sergeant who was entitled to be sub-conductor three years ago died while patiently waiting for it. Query, did his relatives derive benefit from his back pay? A sergeant on the staff at Roorkee, a short time ago, got promoted over thirteen seniors; this is not fair to those who have to bear the heat and burden of famine relief works, Sir Andrew Clarke, being a military man, should do something at least for the soldiers in the Department. It is natural that men should be able to retire when they are decrepit, in fact it is outraging the public interests to keep infirm men at work in their dotage, and paying them salaries that ought to go to younger blood.

In a letter about the P. W. D., I noticed a suggestion, than which none could be better, *i. e.* that the rules in the Code should be rigidly adhered to by those in authority instead of being rigidly ignored. The rules are ample and provide all required. The pitchforked parties should, in justice to the many subordinates of old standing who hold sub-engineers' certificates, be called on by a certain date to undergo the necessary examination, and if found wanting, should be pitchforked out of the Department.

P. W. D. men should assist my effort and keep this question agitated, till we compel some one to hold out a helping hand, for at present it may be truly said that no one takes any great interest in the subs of the Bengal P. W. D.

POUS.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Mr. J. M. Maclean presided, and there were also present—Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Dr. Blaney, Mr. Kirkham the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Rogoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The Chairman stated that he had received a copy of the following letter from Major Ducat, R. E., on the subject of the proposed improved drainage of Bombay:—

A perusal of the proceedings of the special meeting of the Bombay Corporation, held on the 24th September, and a consideration of the desire, universally evinced at the meeting, to arrive at some immediate practical solution of the drainage difficulty, has induced the writer to put on record the following suggestions on the subject, in the hope that they may aid the members of the Corporation in their decisions, and save the ratepayers a large expenditure on any imperfect scheme, the effects of which, on the health of the city, may be more noxious than no sewerage system at all. The drainage of Bombay is no new subject of consideration to the undersigned, who nearly 20 years ago conducted, what is believed to be, the first levelling survey of the town and island for a drainage scheme; on the levels and data of which survey Mr. Tracey's scheme was founded, who was a citizen of Bombay when all the schemes, from Mr. Tracey's to Major Talloch's first scheme, were submitted to the public; in all of which he took much interest, and who attended most of the meetings of the Government Commission of 1869. The views, hereinafter expressed, may therefore be considered the opinion of an engineer of some local knowledge and experience, and, though not professing to give detailed engineering data, may be looked upon as feasible; and, if proved desirable and economical, worthy of, at least, a passing examination.

2. The writer considers that Major Talloch, whose views on all drainage questions are entitled to the greatest weight, was most unquestionably right in the main principles and features of his scheme—viz., the separation of the rain-fall from the sewerage, the stoppage of all sewage discharge into the harbour, where the water being actuated merely by a "tide of oscillation," would certainly become, and long remain, fouled, if polluted with sewage in any quantity; and thirdly, he was undoubtedly right, both in a sanitary and economical point of view, in urging the discharge of all night-soil into the sewers, the contents of which, as he points out, and as has been convincingly proved in Europe, will not be rendered more foul or dangerous by the admixture of night-soil with the sullage water of the sewage, which in itself forms the most objectionable matter that has to be removed.

3. No scheme of drainage that is not based on these undoubtedly sound fundamental principles should, or is at all likely to, meet with the approval and support of the Corporation; but there are other points of vital importance to be considered, which, if clearly stated and examined, will be found as self-evidently necessary to any safe system of sewerage as are the above; and should, like them, be made a *sine qua non* in any project submitted to the Corporation for their sanction.

4. The principles, above referred to, are—that the discharge of the sewers should be, on account, be intermittent, and secondly, that no sewage matter, once admitted into the sewers, should again come into contact with the air, till it has been rendered inoffensive to the senses, and innocuous to health. There are no new theories, involving any very occult secrets of engineering science; but, on consideration, can be understood and appreciated by any person of ordinary common sense: and, moreover, nothing unknown, as far as proposed, in the drainage of Bombay, comply with these requirements, unless they are met in the schemes of Mr. Walton or Mr. Braham; which, having neither of them been published, are unknown to the writer.

5. A sewerage system, the discharge levels of which is intermittent, daily, at the lowest extremity, a collecting or receiving chamber, large enough to contain all the sewerage matter, the collecting of which in the sewers never ceases night or day which will accumulate during the hours of non discharge, must either be placed at or sunk below the level of the sole of the sewers discharging into it, that the flow from the sewers shall never be impeded or stopped by the rising of the collecting sewage in the chamber; or, as the chamber begins to fill, the sewage may be pitched back, filled, and maintained under a head of pressure.

6. In the first case, the chamber must be very large and costly to construct, and the sewerage matter must be pumped up so much at once, as to require very additional sewage or the rate payer for all time to come. In the second case, it is scarcely necessary to point out the danger to the health of the town to have the sewers standing full and under pressure for so many hours in every day and night, with its high pressure, their pent up poisonous gases into every street and alleys in the town, carrying wide-spread disease and death; than this, it were far better to have no complete detailed system of underground sewerage at all; but to let the open winds of Heaven carry away from your polluted foreshore and the reeking flats the foul gases, as they are slowly and gradually generated, without allowing the misdirected efforts of man to impede the kindly action of Nature; and, by occasionally covering them with earth, convert the beneficent natural process of putrefaction into a baneful source of disease.

7. These are the chief but by no means the only objections to an intermittent discharging system. No matter how large the collecting chamber is constructed, the sewerage matter has to be confined, in its unadulterated state, for so many hours every day; and during all that time noxious gases are forming, to the greater or less degree according to the efficiency or otherwise of the ventilating and trapping of the sewers, to the health of the public. Then, when the discharge does take place, not only is the sewage in a putrifying and therefore highly dangerous condition, but its quantity, as discharged in a given time is very much augmented; and in like ratio, is the pollution of the sea and air increased. From an economical point of view, to the very heavy cost of construction of the collecting chamber, and the constant charge for raising the sewage from the extra depth, referred to above, may be added the greatly increased power of the engines and pumps necessary to discharge all the sewage in, say, 8 hours, instead of 24 hours; entailing a heavy additional first outlay, and a constant loss in fuel in working; for every one knows, that intermittent working of steam power is costly as boilers cannot be allowed to cool without loss in getting up steam again.

8. These drawbacks to any intermittent discharging system of sewerage are undeniable, are clear and intelligible to any one who will take the trouble to study them, and are, surely, sufficiently serious to make any thinking member of the Corporation who has the honour of a seat on it, withhold his vote to any such system, till it has been clearly proved that no possible alternative remains.

9. The other principle, referred to in para. 4 of this paper, requires little notice. No one, who has experienced the intolerable nuisance caused by any of the present sewers, when the tide is out—and who is there in Bombay that has not experienced this nuisance?—will need any other argument to convince him of the necessity of sewerage matter being a complete and comprehensive system of sewerage, where such a greatly increased amount of sewerage matter will have to be dealt with, of providing some free offensive method of outfall; by which the sewage shall either never come in contact with the air or, if it must do so, that it be previously chemically treated in some way to render it less obnoxious.

10. No proposal for the drainage of Bombay, that has yet been submitted, has, to the writer's knowledge, been designed on these principles; neither has the utmost been made economically of the position; but, as the object of this memorandum is not to raise difficulties and put obstacles in the way of an early solution of the sewerage question, but, on the contrary, to throw light on the subject, and make some decision more easily and safely arrived at, the writer offers for the consideration of the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay the following suggestions.

11. First—To consider the question of the disposal of the Bombay sewerage. The idea of returning to the soil the wealth taken from it, and utilizing sewage as a manure, is a very taking one; and there are certain conditions under which it is both feasible and desirable so to use it; but these conditions are not always met with, and under scarcely any conceivable circumstances, can profit be made from a system of sewerage: the utmost that can be hoped for, as is most exhaustively shown by Mr. C. Norman Bazalgette, in his very able paper read before the C. E. Institute on the 6th February last, is to realize a small interest on the outlay, on absolutely necessary works, and this only when the conditions are favourable and no special extension of the sewers or any special works connected with the utilization are required. Now, are these specially favourable conditions met with in Bombay? Certainly not! In order to utilize the sewage, with any safety, and without unbearable annoyance to the public, it is necessary to prolong a very expensive sewer several miles, and then pump all the sewage from some 20 feet greater depth than might be made necessary. When the sewage has been thus expensively brought to the land, are the soil and conditions of irrigation particularly suitable? Again no! The soil is not a light, friable, sandy loam; but a heavy, adhesive *gelt*, or a still more inappropriate yellow clay. The levels also are unfavourable. Instead of lands which can be drained for a depth of six feet, to allow of downward filtration, this land is only a foot or two above high water mark, and is therefore water-logged below and unfit for sewage irrigation. Again, to conduct sewage irrigation satisfactorily, it is necessary to separate the solid matter, either chemically, or mechanically, in settling tanks. Major Talloch proposed settling tanks; but when he wrote that the sludge of the settling tanks "would be allowed to dry, and when "it had become perfectly so, as it soon would, under an "Indian sun," he must have forgotten the humidity of the air in Bombay (Major Talloch wrote this report in London), and lost sight of the fact that the evaporation at that level is almost nil; so that these beds of putrifying sewage would have sweltered in the sun till covered over. Once more, the only discharge for the purified (?) sewage water, after irrigation, is into the head of the harbour, which, all authorities now agree in deciding, must not be silted. Will the above-described, ill suited filtering medium, so thoroughly purify the off flow of the sewage, as to render it innoxious and fit to be discharged into the harbour? It is feared not! especially during the monsoons, when the irrigated lowlying lands will be constantly situated with moisture. It is true, that Major Talloch proposed gradually to raise his fields with sewage sledge and town sweepings; and that such fields would ultimately become very rich lands, bearing grand crops; but it would require many years to raise 1,000 acres, the minimum area required, a height of 6 feet; and while this process was going on, Bombay would be very improperly and dangerously treated. Much weight is also due to Dr. Blaney's statement of the mortality among children in Bombay for want of pure gook milk; but for the irrigation of any lands near Bombay, suitable for dairy farms, a very small proportion of the whole sewage of the town would suffice; and, for this purpose, one could look at the subject of sewage irrigation from the inverse easier point of view; *i. e.*, with how small a quantity of sewage can a given quantity of land be made fertile, instead of the greater question of how much of a tract of land can an enormous quantity of sewage be discharged without destroying its fertility and rendering it a hot bed of disease. A careful consideration of these points must lead to the conclusion that irrigation, on a vast scale, is not a cheap or easy way of disposing of all the sewage of such a large town as Bombay, situated as Bombay is; and should not be adopted, unless, after very patient enquiry, it is found that no cheaper and equally efficient mode of removing the sewage can be devised.

12. To quote again from Mr. Norman Bazelgette's paper above referred to, he comes to the conclusion "that towns situated upon the sea coast * * * should avail themselves of the means of outfall thus presented, as affording the most economical and efficient means of dealing with their sewage, careful regard being always had to the position of the outfall." In the case of Bombay, with the sea on 3 sides of it, the pith of the whole matter lies in the last dozen words above quoted, which have reference to the selection of an outfall.

13. It is noted that in the discussion at the meeting of the Corporation on the 24th ultimo, Mr. Walton is said to quote "Mr Rawlinson to the effect that, in nine cases out of ten, the proper direction is to follow the natural fall and not go against it." This is self evident, but, like any other axiom, must be rightly applied or it becomes misleading. This remark of Mr. Rawlinson's, coupled with his proposal, written, as he carefully pointed out, without any local knowledge, to carry all the sewage to the north of the island, seems to have convinced every one that the fall towards Worlee follows the natural line of the ground. But is this the case? No! Bombay was formerly a collection of detached islands. Men must be still living, who have seen Colaba an island, to which people crossed in a ferry boat, and who remember, when the sea, coming in through, what is now known as Hornby's Vellard, cut off the communication with Parell; these points then must be at least as low, naturally, as Worlee.

14. Now to consider an outfall at Worlee. Judging from a leading article in the *Times of India* of the 18th September last, it would seem that there is a

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

PARIS Oct. 16.

The latest Electoral Returns give 330 Republican and 190 Conservative candidates.

PARIS, Oct. 16, Noon.

The following are the complete Electoral Returns, except for the Colonies. 314 Republican and 201 Conservative candidates have been elected. 14 by a second ballot

The Government gain 43 seats.

The Conservative journals urge conciliation, neither side being victorious.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Russians are bombarding Sulina; the population have fled from the city.

There is fine weather now in Bulgaria, and Suleiman Pasha is reconnitring the country.

Chefket Pasha has defeated a Russian force out foraging and captured 20,000 sheep and 500 cattle.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

A Russian official despatch states, that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha attacked their positions at Yaghni but was repulsed after some severe fighting.

THE PORTE AND SERVIA.

The Porte has sent a Note to Servia of a pacific tone concerning the latter's armaments.

LONDON, Oct. 15, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5 5-16

The Manchester Marke: has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 95¾

3 per cent. French Rente, 1872 106

Bar Silver..... 54d

About £150,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—St. Andrew, Cyrene, and Argyleshire.

Departures.—Vortigern and Alabama.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	16 h— 5 30 a.m.	13 34
„ Turkey (do.) ..	15 h— 6 18 p.m.	15 49
„ Suez (do.) ..	16th— 2 40 p.m.	1 37
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) ..	15th—12 5 p.m.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	15th— 7 30 p.m.	nil.
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect) .	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	16	nil.
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect)		
„ Singapore (do.) ..	16th—11 40 a.m.	7 42
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (perfect)..	16th 10—10	109 26

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta....	1	29	0	27
„ Galle	nil.		0	nil.
„ Karrachee ..	0	17	0	4
„ Madras	1	21	10	38

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 16.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 10 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., ther. max. 87, min. 76 W.B., 79, bar. 29 83. Fall of rain 25 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W. 4, ther. 82, bar. 30-5. Fall of rain 1 inch 13 cents.

MANGALORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., N. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 16 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind E., ther. 87, bar 29 92.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, W. N. W., light 85. bar nil. Fall of rain 1 in. 31 cents.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12

Single Copy.....As. 4

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Richard Temple will leave for the Southern Mahratta Country to-day, and will proceed to Sattara, Kolapoor, Belgaum, and Dharwar, and will return to Poona in about a week. His Excellency will come down to Bombay for the Dewalee, in the first week of November, and will then, it is said, proceed to Kattywar and Sind.

WE are glad to learn, that the Bishop of Bombay had so far recovered when he reached Aden, on Monday last, as to be able to walk about on deck.

"BUCK" in the *Indian Charivari*, of the 14 h May, 1875, thus notices the distinguished and popular Indian statesman just dead :—"Mr. H.B. Ellis is a man of undoubted ability, of great firmness combined with sound judgment, and though it is somewhat contrary to the usual rule for promotion in India, he owes his promotion to the highest places chiefly to his honest independence in speaking out his opinions instead of cringing to his superiors."

THE *Poona Observer* mentions the following rumours which are prevalent in Poona :—"A rumour is gaining circulation that Lieutenant General Lord Mark Kerr, who recently commanded the Poona Division of the Army, will be our next Commander-in-Chief. It is also said that Colonel Becher, of H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., who is at present on furlough in England, will, on his return to India, command H. M.'s 18th N. I., at present stationed at Deesa, and that there is not the remotest probability of Major Moray, also of the same Corps, returning to India."

THE latest telegraphed reports of the state of the season and prospects of the crops received by the Madras Government from the Collectors of the several districts continue to show steady progress towards a more favourable state of things. The numbers in the receipt of all kinds of relief are decreasing; the crops on the ground are generally good; harvest in some places has yielded a fair out-turn, though bad in others; and active agricultural operations are going on.

THE mind of the European community, says the *Bangalore Spectator*, is so exercised with the distress which their Aryan brethren are struggling against, that we fear they are oblivious of the fact that famine is felt under a white skin as keenly as under a dark one. It is scandalous to note what an increase there has been of late in that army of vagrants familiarly known as "loafers." We saw one poor fellow in the market yesterday, dressed in dirty rags, and who might well have been photographed as a famine subject, and he was a European. The Friend-in-Need Workshop affords relief, according to its scanty resources, to European and East Indian poor, and we are glad to hear that an allotment has been made in favour of that institution by the Central Famine Relief Committee. There are many poor European families too, on whom the famine is telling cruelly, and to whom a little timely assistance would be very acceptable.

It was officially reported some days ago that the grain traffic on the northern lines for the famine districts was practically nil, and up to the present it remains very slack. Advices from Calcutta show that shipments from thence will almost likewise cease, owing to advices from Madras which report an accumulation there of twelve lacs of bags of grain. Merchants are, therefore, likely to countermand all orders in consequence of falling prices.

WE understand that Mr. Ney Elias, of the Foreign Office, is about to proceed to Leh to officiate as Joint Commissioner there, relieving Mr. W. Jenkyns, of the Punjab Commission.

WHEN Mr. Chapman steps into the shoes of Sir John Strachey or Sir Edward Bayley, it is rumoured that Mr. Monteath will succeed Mr. Chapman.

WE understand that it has been settled, that Dr. Warburton will continue as medical officer at Kapurthala in medical charge of the young Raja.

THE durbar of hill chiefs will be held by His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla on the 30th inst.

WE hear that the Nawab of Bhawalpore has subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Madras Famine Relief Fund.

THE retirement of the Hon. R. A. Drummond from the ranks of the Civil Service, confirms Mr. C. A. Elliott in his present post as Commissioner of Meerut. Mr. C. Robertson takes Mr. Elliott's substantive appointment as Secretary to Government, and the vacant collectorship goes to Mr. J. C. Powlett, who is at present absent on furlough. Another recent change is that Mr. R. J. Leeds, who has to leave Futtehghur owing to the return of Mr. C. W. P. Watts, the Officiating Magistrate and Collector, from leave, finds his way to Moradabad and displaces Mr. P. Whalley, who will revert to his substantive post of Joint Magistrate at Moradabad.

FURTHER news from Cabul shows, that the rumour that Sardar Arsla Khan had been killed by the people of Kurram whilst attempting to collect the poll-tax for the Amir was probably based on the following facts. Another officer of the Amir, named Shahpasand Khan Kandahari, who had likewise been deputed by His Highness to collect the poll-tax in Kurram, on going to the villages of Taraki and Takhi to fulfil his unpopular duty, is said to have been murdered by Mir Ahmed Khan and the men of Taraki. On this outrage being officially reported at Kabul, the Amir despatched four regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry, under the command of Nek Muhammad Khan, to coerce the refractory tribesmen. The result of the expedition is not yet known.

IT may interest some of our readers (says the *Madras Educational Record*) to know that a lady will be a candidate in the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University next December. This is the first female candidature in our University, and will enable us to hold up our heads with Bombay in the march of enlightenment. We have not heard what is the optional language in which the fair aspirant for university honours desires to be examined.

THE *Statesman* :—In welcoming Mr. Aitchison back to India, we deeply regret that we cannot announce his return to the Foreign Office. His special knowledge and training and his excellent abilities fit him to be buried in Assam, where, we hear, he goes for a season, though still retaining the Foreign Secretaryship in name. When history unfolds the causes which thus keep Mr. Aitchison in the shade, we fear she will not be recording one of the most brilliant or creditable chapters of Indian foreign policy. Lord Northbrook's obstinate mind and domineering temper reduced the Foreign Secretary, who had been looked upon as one of the ablest men in the service, almost to a nonentity, and at last made his going on furlough almost a necessity. Lord Lytton is of a different mould, and it is much to be regretted that his "imperial policy" will not permit of his availing himself of Mr. Aitchison's mature counsels. We had hoped that these might have been the means of working a beneficent change in our deplorable frontier policy; but it has been willed otherwise. Mr. Aitchison goes to rusticate at Shillong; but we hope his time will come yet.

THE Government of India, in the Financial Department, in consideration of the urgent necessity that has been shown to exist by the Chief Commissioner, has sanctioned a loan to the Rangoon Municipality under the Local Public Works Improvement Act, for works to supply water to the town and port, and for the construction of the Kemendine Market. Distress has always been caused both to the people of Rangoon and to the ships in harbour by the lack of potable water during the dry season, and last year this distress was acutely felt. The new water-works which will remedy this state of things will cost three lakhs, and the market for which the site had already been purchased is to cost Rs. 90 000. These sums will be lent to the Municipality at 4½ per cent., an ample security being given for repayment; the water-works loan being repayable in thirty, and the market loan in twenty, half yearly instalments.

A SOMEWHAT curious question is, we hear, at present under the consideration of the Government of India as to the legal status of the old Farakhabad Rupee, and the advisability of calling in that coinage. The point has lately been raised by the fact of a considerable number of these Rupees being remitted from the branch Bank of Bengal at Allahabad to the Mint at Calcutta. The old sicca Rupees were called in by proclamation in 1836; and it has been suggested that it might be advisable to issue a similar proclamation about Farakhabad Rupees, as it is believed that their being current occasionally gives opportunities for roguery—for they differ in weight from our present Rupee, and they are not legal tender in some parts of the country (for instance, in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa). Should the measure be carried out, the Government would of course have to undertake to receive these Rupees in exchange for new current Rupees for a considerable period after the date of the proclamation; and after the expiration of that fixed period, the obsolete Rupees would be exchangeable for their actual weight in current Rupees.

THE *Englishman's Weekly Journal* says, "One of the most amusing things that have happened, has been Dave Carson's requesting the papers to contradict the assertion in the biographical notice given with his portrait in the *Indian Charivari*, that he went to Australia as a 'loblolly boy,' and that his father was a musical instrument maker. Know all men by these presents that Dave went as a first class passenger, and that his father was a merchant. This is another instance of the sensitiveness of those who are constantly making jokes about others, when any remarks are made about themselves. A child might have seen that the musical instrument maker was only introduced as leading up to the remark about Dave's musical talents, and the 'loblolly boy' only to give him credit for rising to his present position from so humble a beginning." Probably the editor of the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* would feel indignant at a statement that he had begun life as a printer's devil.

BRIGHAM YOUNG declared against the wearing of mourning in his last will and testament. He expressly wished that "the female members of his family should buy no black dresses or bonnets or black veils." Seeing he left seventeen wives and forty four children, the practical wisdom of the prophet's desire is plainly manifested. The "Jays" and "Peter Robinsons" of Salt Lake City, however, who were doubtless anticipating some such order as one dozen and five black crape bonnets and dresses, one dozen and five widows' caps, to say nothing of three dozen and eight assorted sable suits for the little Youngs, are somewhat chagrined, and express an opinion that the old man "ought to have known better than to check the decent expression of domestic grief." It would seem that Brigham had not quite made up his mind as to the nature of his future existence, though his directions as to his coffin suggest that he felt tolerably certain, he would spend a considerable time underground. At all events, he gave specific orders, that his coffin should be a roomy one; roomy enough, indeed, to allow him to turn either to the left or right, without knocking against its sides. And to further secure his *post mortem* comfort, a cotton bed and feather pillow were placed in it—also at his written request.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will some one of your readers, who really knows, inform me whether a Christian woman and a Mahomedan can contract a civil marriage before a registrar in England, without the difference in their religions being, in any degree, a bar to the union?

Oct. 13. AFFIRMATIVE.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The English are a law-abiding people, but they are very jealous of their rights. They are so law-abiding indeed, that even their rights may be infringed for a time with impunity. Stroke and coax the bulldog, and you may even remove his bone a little distance from him; but attempt to take it away altogether, and you will find his teeth very sharp. It is fortunate, therefore, for the Municipality and Mr. Bonnevialle that Government has reminded them of the illegality of their proposed scheme, and that the exaction of a fee for admission to the Victoria Gardens, because Madame Tasca is singing well or Mr. Soundy spelling badly there, is illegal. Such a thing would not be tolerated at home. Even a pavilion in gardens in England, to which admission had up to the time of the erection been free, and then was a fee for admission on account of the pavilion, or of what is going on in it, and the pavilion would very soon disappear. The English in Bombay are doubtless enervated by the climate, besides they were tickled into acquiescence last May. It is right, however, that the Municipal Commissioner and his colleagues should be warned in time that the public will not allow their right of free admission to the Gardens to be sold to Mr. Bonnevialle, or to any one else. The public may not use violence to enforce their rights, but they will not allow force to be used to deprive them of those rights. Indeed, no force but the police would be sufficient to prevent them from asserting their right of free entry; and I very strongly suspect that the Commissioner of Police would not allow that force to be used; for, if he were to do so, he would lay himself open to an action at law, and possibly to a criminal prosecution.

The matter, indeed, presents so many difficulties that the public will be glad to see that you have advised the Municipality not to carry out the proposed scheme of having a café restaurant, chantant, or dansant, or antics of any other kind in the Victoria Gardens.

October 16. JUNIUS.

REVIEW.

A PAHLVI, GUZERATEE, AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY, by DUSTOOR JAMASPJEE MINOCHERJEE JAMASP ASANA.

WITHIN the present century one of the worthiest objects that has employed the energies of English, Continental, and Indian scholars has been to throw a flood of light upon the oblivion in which the ancient Pahlvi language has so long lain neglected and obscure. The cuneiform inscriptions discovered among the hills and valleys of Persia by eminent explorers have proved beyond a doubt its venerable antiquity, and have effectually stopped the mouths of cavillers against its authenticity. In this ancient tongue several of the religious books of Zorosster were written, some of which were destroyed in the incursions of foreigners, but some are yet preserved extant to the present day among the records of Zorosstrians. This language appears to have been extremely unfortunate, having only within the last century or so been resuscitated from a grave of 1,200 years, or ever since the fall of the ancient Persian Empire, and the consequent flight of the Zorosstrians to the shores of Hindoostan. In this flight the ancient books that had survived the vandalism of encroaching foreigners were carried away, but the ignorant neglect and indifference they suffered from the Parsees went almost as far towards their moral destruction as the raids of foreigners had gone towards the practical destruction of others. Thrown aside like useless pieces of lumber, thus they lay for centuries upon centuries uncared for and unknown, while gradually Hindu superstitions crept in to stain the pure philosophy of the Zorosstrian faith. And their resuscitation was brought about by the merest accident. Some representatives of that portion of the Zorosstrians, who remained as fugitives among the rocks and fastnesses of Persia when their compatriots fled before the fury of Mahomedan conquest, happened to be travelling in India, and in the course of communication with their fellow-worshippers, stated that traditions were current among the community in Persia of certain ancient records of their faith having been carried in the flight to India. Search was consequently made, the result of which was to restore to sight the Dinkard, Nirungastan, Sekindgomani, and other ancient Pahvi books. These were perused by the most learned of the Dustoors, their tenets were made clear, and the religion was in great part purified from the dross which had gathered round it. The study of the Pahlvi now commenced with a great burst of enthusiasm. Both the Parsee Dustoors and the scholars of Europe threw themselves eagerly into its research, and this, coupled with the discovery of the inscriptions which we have referred to, soon raised the language to the godsend of recognition which it now occupies. Schools and Madrehas (colleges) were instituted for the diffusion of its knowledge, the means of which, though perhaps not great, have been lasting and is steadily improving. Learned and wealthy men also nobly forwarded the movement by personally teaching and supporting poor students who could not otherwise have gained a knowledge of the language.

We now come to the various attempts made by learned men to smoothe away difficulties from the pursuit of this ancient language. It will be universally acknowledged that two indispensable requirements to the study of any language are—1st, a grammar, and 2nd, a dictionary. The former has been worthily supplied by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell in a work in which he proves the great age of the language, and explains its construction and affinity to other languages. The same gentleman has also in his work, entitled "The Origin and Authenticity of the Aryan family of Languages," proved clearly the connection of the Pahlvi with the Aryan family of languages. Another grammar, differing somewhat in its construction from the former, has emanated from the pen of Dastoor Peshotunjee, and this, though not as perfect as the former, still deserves credit for the laudable motive that has inspired its publication. We must consider that efforts like these, though not perfect in themselves, are the stepping stones to perfection.

We now notice the second indispensable requirement, a dictionary, and consequently to the notice of the work before us. A dictionary is, as it were, the storehouse of a language, and its austere character and grave authority stand towards the student almost in the same position as a mentor. The want especially of a Pahlvi Dictionary as a standard authority for consultation may be easily imagined when we consider that formerly the study of the language could only be pursued under the tuition of different teachers, who held different opinions upon points of importance, and who relied down each other as propounders of false teachings. Bewildered by such conflicting authorities and doubting which was true, the student generally gave up the pursuit in despair at ever gaining the goal of success, when the sign posts pointed to such different directions. No attempt at a complete *bona fide* dictionary has been ever made before the present work. Glossaries of words have certainly been appended to various editions of the sacred Pahlvi books, by Dr. Martin Haug, Dastoor Peshotunji, and several other Oriental scholars, but these of course could be useful only within a limited sphere. The present work aims at something far more complete and universal, and stands towards such glossaries as a broad river stands towards a tiny rivulet. Its object seems to be, as it were, a library of dissertes, or a vast and collection of words culled from all the ancient Pahlvi records now extant. The labour of arranging these words is, it must be acknowledged, one of supreme difficulty, which, when we consider that this is the first part, has yet to be encountered and overcome. If the same zeal and ability are displayed in the future parts as are undoubtedly shown in the present one, we may predict for the author a brilliant success. Though now only standing on the threshold, still he has rolled away the first stone from the cave of knowledge, and has made a good beginning, which is proverbially half the battle. Nearly 2,000 words are here collected, which one would imagine would be more than sufficiently explained and ably arranged than is done here. As the author states in the preliminary note, the composition of a dictionary of an obscure and difficult language like the Pahlvi must not be pinned on the same footing as that of a known and current tongue, the labour of reference and general research being enormous. Even in a work of this kind, we would like to see some light; as, to take for example a current language of the day, we see dictionary superseding dictionary, as new words creep in and meanings of old words are entirely changed or modified. If the composition of these requires labour and learning, in how much greater a degree are they required in a work like the present? We must consider the author wise in publishing his work in successive parts, for because it will bring it within the reach of many who could not spare the cost of the complete dictionary in a lump sum; and, secondly, because it will enable him to rectify errors and supply additions in the part succeeding the one in which they occur or are detected.

The Table appended to the introduction very lucidly explain the compound forms of letters, their mutual combination, and the alphabetical order of the compilation. In the body of the work the words are arranged first in their phonetic rendering into Guzeratee and English, and then with their significance in the same languages. Besides this he has shown the various modes in which they are compounded or spelt in different books, the names of which are added for reference. Words uniform in shape but differing in pronunciation are arranged according to their orthography, which materially aids the student in searching for them. The original form in which the work was intended to appear seems to have been as a simple Pahlvi-Persian Vocabulary, which was begun by the author's father and abruptly stopped by his lamented death, when it was continued by the author.

Feeling, however, that the work would prove of much greater usefulness and circulate in a far more extended sphere, both in Europe and India, by the addition of English to the Guzeratee meanings, the author determined to issue it in its present enlarged form, though thereby entailing an immense increase of labour and expense, which it is hoped will be practically rewarded by a large sale of the work. When we consider the author's manifold duties and responsibilities as high priest of the Parsees in Bombay, we may wonder that he found leisure to employ his mind upon so great an undertaking. He seems to have been very careful to submit his project to the opinions of other scholars before venturing on its publication; for we find appended to the introduction, several letters from the late Dr. Wilson, Dr. West, Dastoor Hoshungjee Jamaspjee, and other eminent Orientalists warmly approving of MS. specimens of the work submitted for their inspection, and highly eulogistic of the general object of the undertaking. The fact of his having sought those opinions clearly proves that he is earnest in the pursuit of his enterprise, and chooses rather to seek the opinions of others than trust to his own abilities. This speaks well for the reliability of the work.

His opinions as to the origin of the language nearly coincide with those of several other scholars of the day. He conclusively confirms Mr. Dhunjeebhoy F. Patell's theory of its Aryan descent, and goes further by arguing, that if the Aryan family of languages is the most ancient in existence (which it has been proved to be), and if the Avesta and Pahlvi are the old languages of this family (which Mr. Dhunjeebhoy also proves to be the case), then it follows naturally that the Avesta and Pahlvi languages must have been the first spoken by any human being.

We feel sure that, if the work is as well continued as it has been begun, the recognition and appreciation of this ancient language will become far more widespread than it is at the present day. We heartily wish the Dustoorjee Saheb every success in his patriotic undertaking.

JACKALS IN BOMBAY.

Is it not somewhat unusual
To hear the wild Jackal cry,
Arousing the echoes in R——n Row,
Near the University?
Last night I was slumbering the sleep
Of the just and brave and free,
When yell upon yell burst forth on my ear;
And I sat up all shivering and quaking with fear,
For I thought I must be uncommonly near
A Turkish atrocitee!
I thought that the Moslems had risen,
Captain Walsho's sweet lambs broke from prison,
Or Kittredge let all the tram horses free,
Because Grant wouldn't grant him Girgaum Chowpattee;
I fancied the Russians had taken Lahore,
Or the Turks just scored one victory more,
With the usual loss of three men and one boy;
That the Czar 'd cut his throat,
That the Pope was afloat,
That Gladstone was speaking,
That Tholoze was leaking,
Or Sir Richard been named to succeed as Viceroy.
But I gently sank back
As I recognised Jack,
And calmed down my troubles and fears,
For I thought, who's afraid
While our Grand Esplanade
Is adorned by such bold Volunteers?

MYSORE FAMINE REPORT.

MR. A. WIGGINS, Additional Secretary to the Famine Commissioner, Mysore, reports for the week ending the 6th inst. as follows: "The rain-fall was generally lighter. The fair weather has been beneficial to the crops, especially to ragi, which was suffering in places from excess of moisture. Harvesting continues, sowing operations are general, and lands are being prepared for the late crops. The tanks have got a good supply, many have been breached, and the prospects of the late harvest are good. A considerable area in some taluks is reported unsown, and to remedy this liberal grants of takavi for seed grain will be made under proper precautions. The Famine Commissioner is now on tour and in consultation with local officers is arranging suitable relief works in each taluk, organizing the relief camps, and taking measures for a more thorough system of village inspection and for giving readier access to relief. A Famine Code has been issued laying down detailed instructions for the management of professional and civil works and of relief camps, providing for medical assistance and special treatment of persons reduced by want and securing that none requiring aid and support are, owing either to ignorance or neglect, allowed to remain unrelieved in their villages. Generally it may be said that prospects are encouraging, but that the present condition of the people and the high prices of staple articles of food necessitate the utmost exertion and watchfulness on the part of the authorities. On the other hand, there is an evident disposition on the part of the people to return to their ordinary occupations, and applicants for relief are fewer. The imports of grain by rail amounted only to 2 486 tons, or 2,248 tons less than last week, due probably to the influence of falling prices caused partly by the better prospect and partly by the production of local stores hitherto concealed. Prices are fluctuating and owing to a change in the form of submission of the returns, information is not so complete. But the downward tendency noticed last week continues and is again most marked in Bangalore. The number of labourers employed on civil works was 27,099, or 3,029 less than last week. There was a decrease of 1,372 in the Bangalore District; of 1,264 in Tumkur; 1,450 in Mysore; and of 1,793 in Chitaldrug; and an increase of 1,227 in Kolar. The decrease is partly accounted for by the general causes already indicated, partly by transfer to larger works under professional supervision and partly by the exclusion from some of the returns of people working other than relief works, *i. e.*, work sanctioned from relief funds. Under the Public Works Department 35,497 laborers were employed, or an increase of 7,842. The increase was almost entirely in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. The numbers gratuitously fed in relief camps amounted to 1,68,760, showing a decrease of 22,464, chiefly in Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Hassan. The number on civil and professional works amounted to 62,506 compared with 1,03,750 on charitable relief. The difficulty has not been so much in getting people to work as in providing work for them, and the accounts of their condition upon works are still unfavourable, and particularly so where gangs have been for any time upon the works. On the other hand, the condition of the people gratuitously fed continues depressed and unhealthy."

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	For Week ending. July 22 1876.	July 21 1877.	Total from 1st January. To 22nd July 1876.	To 21st July 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian Main	519010	733808	16509851	22703838	4194987	...
East Indian, Jabalpur ...	22853	68716	1315588	2610749	1295161	...
Eastern Bengal	46956	92594	1555297	1968001	430704	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	43662	76372	1989196	2495061	505865	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	144345	175829	4657290	5393844	740984	...
Madras	129636	174709	3492251	5616942	2120691	...
South Indian.	33493	73871	1062038	1697356	607687	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	211879	581577	13935731	19958668	6022937	...
Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	51562	71299	4412280	4889122	419842	...
Total..	1197856	2028786	50910484	67469270	14858786	...
State.						
Calcutta and South-Eastern	1138	1745	59850	65274	6624	...
Nalhati	1146	1914	54533	50639	6108	...
Northern	27717	36915	1435377	1551110	140733	...
Holkar	5393	7348	228252	218786	...	9466
Khamgaon	(b)	555	31067c	40489	9422	...
Amraoti	298	591	45048	55459	10411	...
Wardha Valley	(d)	1353	16730e	38241	21511	...
Nizam's	8905	13484	259231	443881	174852	...
Tirhut	6154	5382	90181	150418	60237	...
Punjab Northern	9168	13384	232466	370145	137679	...
Neemuch	..	1094	...	34038	34038	...
Rangoon and Prome & Toungoo Valley	..	8921	...	93518f	93518	...
Total...	59909	92793	2434838	3109981	685343	...
Grand Total..	1257765	2121559	53335122	70379251	17044129	...

a Exclusive of the earnings for the week ending 30th June, the return for which has not yet been received.
b The line was closed from 16th July 1876.
c Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876.
d The line was closed from 4th June 1876.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876.
f Total receipts from 2nd May 1877.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

HYDERABAD, Oct. 6.

ON Thursday last, a large number of people collected on the course, and a fair sprinkling of carriages, containing the *elite* and principal folks in connection with the races. The racing itself may be described as fully up to the average, and some fair sport was decided. The weather was fine, and as many as 3,000 more pleasure seekers had a good wind blowing the whole day. The horses looked well and everybody expected good running, and they were not disappointed, as every race was well contested. The first event upon the card was the "Hacks Race," for which six horses put in an appearance, and got away at the first bidding to a pretty fair start. There were some good horses for this race, which excited great interest, and a good deal of money had been plunged upon them After the first quarter of a mile, Heavy Sides took the lead of the rest and kept it for a good distance, Gay Lad coming next; but about the last quarter of a mile, Skinny Man, Rick, was determined to show us what he could do, and clearing himself of his companions, came up by the side of Heavy Sides, who tried hard to get rid of his company. The race at this point was very interesting, and for a little while the two worked hard to get the first place, but Heavy Sides was no match for his opponent, and Skinny Man Rick came in winner by one length. He was splendidly ridden, and the gentleman who brought him in most certainly deserved the success that he met with.

The following is the order of the race :—

1ST RACE—For all hacks that have not won this year. Distance ¾ mile. Catch weights over 10 st. Entrance Rs. 10 with Rs. 40 from the Fund.

Mr. Egar's.....Skinny ma Rick	st. 10	4 Owner.....	1
Capt. Burgess'...Heavy Sides	10	6 Mr. Price	2
Capt. Carrie's...Gay Lad	 10	4 Mr. Crawford..	3
Mr. Steel's .....Miseltoe	10	5 Owner.....	0

The next race and the last were for ponies. The game little fellow King John was the favourite from the beginning, and he maintained the position that he at first held in the estimation of the public on the course. The same gentleman who rode Skinny ma Rick was the rider of the favourite in this race, and we may be sure that this fact did not tend to make people afraid of backing the pony, King John was followed by "Robin Hood" and the race, upon the whole, was a very good one. Tilting at the ring finished the sports for the day :—

2ND RACE—For all ponies. Distance ¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 5 and Rs 30 from the Fund. Catch weights over 10 st.

Mr. Pickwood's..King John	.....st. 10	5 Mr. Eagar	1
Mr. Price's .....Robin Hood	10	8 Owner	2
Major Fiehe's ...Stick in the mud..	11	0 Mr. Steel	3
Mr. Liles' .....Toby	10	4 Owner.....	0

—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY.

OUT of respect to the memory of the late Sir B. H. Ellis, all the Government offices in Bombay were closed yesterday.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND).—The Wednesday evening Services will re-commence this evening at eight o'clock.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The mid-summer vacation of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, commenced on the 15th inst. and will terminate on the 3rd proximo.

HIGH COURT CHAMBERS.—On the 25th inst., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley will sit in Chambers at the High Court to dispose of emergent business only.

DUSSERA HOLIDAY.—The Banks and the Police Courts were closed yesterday on account of its being the Dussera holiday. The Banks remain closed to-day also.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—A Hindoo shopkeeper, named Dhunjee Lowjee, was on Monday fined Rs 50, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. P. Ryan, on being convicted of having in his possession, without any satisfactory excuse, false weights, he being a retail dealer.

NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. secretaries and treasurers. In their report laid before the meeting, the directors recommended that no dividend should be declared, and that the amount of profits be carried to next year's account. The shareholders, however, preferred to receive the gain; and in deference to their wish, a special meeting has been called for the 25th inst., to declare a dividend for the year ending 30th June 1877.

THE Panchgunny correspondent of the *Poona Observer* writes on the 11th, "I fancy that Mahableshwur just now is not as pleasant a place as visitors could wish, for heavy rain continues falling there, and the place is remarkable for the dense fog that envelopes it at this time of the year; but we have every hope of a break in the weather, and no doubt it will be a desirable retreat for October. I have been told that many who resort to Mahableshwur for the hot season would prefer Panchgunny retreat if suitable accommodation could be had, and hear that the building of several larger sized houses is about to be started. Horse owners, however, are put to great inconvenience, and find it anything but profitable, when people leave the station in arrears of rent, and have often to wait five and six months before it is paid. I have heard of several such cases, and it would not be pleasant for parties honoured to find their nurse brought before the public."

APPOINTMENTS.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.
(CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.)

Wednesday, 17th October, at eight o'clock p. m.
Hymn 162 (Nearer, my God, to Thee.)
Hymn 146 (My soul be on thy guard.)
Hymn 140 (All hail the power of Jesus' name.)

DISCOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.

ABOUT two months ago, a Nawab from Hyderabad who was proceeding on Haj, arrived in Bombay and stayed in a house in the Bhendy Bazaar. The first night he stayed here the female apartments were broken into, and Rs. 3,600 were stolen. Just when the case was almost abandoned the police yesterday, on getting a clue, through one of the rupees being recognised, discovered nearly the whole of the property, and a band of Moguls were seized and broken up. The Moguls were the robbers.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

EXTRACT from regimental orders by Major Layard, Commandant Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Bombay, October 12.

The undermentioned privates are appointed Lance Corporals of B. & C. Companies :—

B. COMPANY.	C. COMPANY.
Private W. F. Whitehead.	Private J. F. Hoar.
„ E. Buckland.	„ W. Grove.
„ W. Jeffries.	„ W. H. Jarvis.
„ E. Hall.	„ W. R. Pendlebury.
„ T. Pearce.	„ W. George.
„ G. Gordon.	„ Jervis.
„ C. A. Graves.	„ Burn.
„ T. Lyon.	„ Lindley.
„ J. G. Holman.	„ J. R. Morgan.
„ T. C. Tickell.	„ Beresford.
	„ Fern.
	„ M. Roonan.

Two more to be selected.

Four Sergeants, four Corporals, and four Lance Corporals will be selected for each company from those at present appointed Lance Corporals.

A class for instruction of officers and N. C. officers of the Corps will be held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, from 6 30 to 9 a.m., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings from 8 30 to 9-30 a.m., at the Serjeant Major's Quarters, Forbes Street, Fort.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. & Adjt.,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE C. C.

A two days' match between the Gymkhana and the Parsees was commenced on the Gymkhana ground yesterday morning, and will be continued to-day. As will be seen from the appended account, the play so far has been very much in favour of the Parsees.

The Gymkhana won the toss and elected to field. Major and Kapadia took up the defence of the wickets for the Parsees, against the bowling of Wyer and Michael. Wyer's first over produced two "flukes" through the slips by Major and two more were obtained by Kapadia off the first over bowled by Michael. After about three overs, Kapadia put a ball from Michael up in the air near to the wicket, but the chance was not taken advantage of, apparently from a feeling of hesitation on the part of Wyer as to whether he was both within reach of it, as to whose duty it was, according to the precise etiquette of the game to catch the ball. Runs came by twos and singles till the total had reached 14, when the first three bit of the match was made by Kapadia, a very pretty cut off Michael. Another three was made by Major, and afterwards Wyer, who drove Wyer neatly to the on. The next ball from the same bowler was also put away for three, Kapadia (a left-handed batsman) hitting it into the tent. At 30, a change was made in the bowling, Harrison going on *vice* Wyer, and off his first over, a rather easy catch to mid on was missed by McK-nzie. On the next over, from Michael, another chance was lost by which Major should have been run out: but the next ball, Michael caught and bowled him. One wicket for 33, of which Major had made 15. The next man was

HOLY SCRIPTURES OF THE SIKHS.*

EIGHTEEN years ago two civil officers of the Punjaub, Sir Donald M'Leod and Mr. R. N. Cust, took counsel together to have a translation made of the sacred books of the Sikhs into some accessible vernacular, such as Hindustani or English, as it seemed a scandal that the contents of these books should still remain a mystery. A correct copy was secured in manuscript from the lineal descendant of the Fourth Guru, or spiritual Sovereign, Sadhoo Singh, and the Indic Office sanctioned the employment of a distinguished German scholar, Dr. Ernest Trumpp, Professor of Oriental Languages at Munich, to undertake a task, for which he was peculiarly qualified, having had his attention called the Indian vernaculars. The task proved tedious and difficult. Dr. Trumpp had to proceed to the Punjaub to obtain assistance from written commentaries and oral explanations, and the result of his labours is now presented to the public in the volume before us.

The sacred books of the Sikhs take rank neither with the prehistorical Vedas, nor with the voluminous literature of the Buddhists and Jains, nor with the Koran, nor even the Puranas. They are confessedly an expression of religious convictions as modern as those of Luther and Calvin. Nanuk was born in 1469 A.D., and died in 1538 A.D., and was the founder, not of a new religion, but of a new sect of that famous neo-Brahmanical system of religion, which was established in India under the various forms of Vaishnavism and Saivism, after the expulsion of the Buddhists in the seventh or eighth century of the Christian era. He had been preceded by many distinguished reformers, whose main principles appear to have been implicitly to the supremacy of the Brahmans, and an attempt to spiritualize a dead idolatry: the most conspicuous of these was Kabeer. These reformers had worked upon the great conception of incarnation of God in the flesh, called the Avatar of Vishnu, and saying Faith, or Bhakti, by which total dissolution of individual existence and re-absorption of the soul into the fountain of light, could be obtained. It is necessary to bear in mind the epoch, at which Nanuk appeared and the relation which he bears to the philosophers and sections who preceded him, to form a right judgment of his work.

He was born, lived, and died in the Punjaub, of a respectable caste, next in rank to that of the Brahmins. He had no scholastic knowledge. He travelled certainly in many parts of India, possibly, as is asserted in his legendary life, to Arabia. It is stated with some probability that he came face to face with the Emperor Baber, who was at that time founding the Mogul dynasty on the ruins of the Pathan. He led a peaceful life, and founded a new sect, with the distinct understanding that they were not to form themselves into a monastic body, but continue the ordinary occupations of life under his new rules of piety, faith, and obedience, the way of salvation being open to all from the highest caste to the lowest. Setting aside his sons, he named a disciple as his spiritual successor or Guru; he again named a disciple as his successor; the office became hereditary in the family of the fourth Gun, and ended with the truth, Govind Singh, a contemporary of the Emperor Aurungzib. That monarch's persecutions led to the conversion of a peaceful religions set into a warlike military confederation, which eventually uprooted the Mohammedan power, and founded a Sikh polity, that only ceased in 1849, when the Punjaub passed into the hands of the British Government. Since then the Sikhs have again become peaceful sectaries; their peculiarities have been very much softened by entire religious freedom and peaceful contact with their orthodox brethren of the Hindu religion: and it must be recollected that they never really abandoned caste, or the cult of the Hindu divinities, or Hindu pilgrimages. With the Mohammedans they are at peace; and it is quite possible that the sect may die out, or merge into some new religious development.

The book before us consists of writings by Nanuk, his spiritual successors, Angad, Amur Dass, Ram Dass, and Arjun, the last of whom collected the scattered documents, and fixed the canon of the Adi Granth, or First Volume. Two small additions were made to it by two of his successors. Guru Govind Singh wrote the second Granth, which has not yet been translated. In the body of the Adi Granth are also passages quotations from Kubeer and the other philosophers, who preceded Nanuk in the task of spiritual reform: and this fact gives a linguistic interest to the volume, as it thus contains specimens, undoubtedly genuine, of the great vernaculars of Northern India at different periods and different places, but all of a date much anterior to the modern Punjabi and Hindi languages. The Granth may thus be said to be written in an archaic vernacular, and a peculiar form of the Indian written character called Goornukhi. It is often quite unintelligible from the use of obsolete words, and presents most interesting examples of grammatical inflections intermediate between the synthetic Prakrits and the analytic modern vernaculars. This alone gives a great value to Dr. Trumpp's labours, and we trust to see a grammatical treatise on the archaic vernaculars of Northern India from his able pen. It may be added, that the real meaning of the Adi Granth is in many instances totally unknown to the Sikhs themselves, who possess no learned class. The Brahmans, who from generation to generation have taken such pains by commentaries and grammatical treatises to keep alive the meaning, or at least some interpretation of the meanings, of their Sanscrit works, would not so much as look at the vernacular effusions of an heretical teacher.

Dr. Trumpp characterizes the book as one of the most shallow and empty ever written: it is full of vain repetitions; and we do not pretend to have read through its tedious and interminable rhapsodies, nor could we recommend any one to do so. The tenets of the sect are a strange mixture of monotheism, pantheism, and polytheism. While the unity of the Deity is loudly asserted, pantheism of the rankest kind is self-evident on every page: at the same time the worship of the lower classes was unquestionably polytheistic, the Guru being added to the number of divinities. The doctrine of transmigration of the soul was a snare, from which no Hindu philosopher, no founder of a new sect, not even the atheistic Buddha, could escape. That one doctrine is the common property, and the only common property, of every one of the post-Vedic religious conceptions, as being the only possible explanation of the sadly capricious distribution of temporal blessings to the unworthy, and the unjustifiable sufferings of the virtuous: this could only be accounted for by reference to what had happened in previous births, and what might happen in future births. Upon this was drafted the idea of Faith in Vishnu to bring about freedom from the endless coil of transmigration; the object therefore being personal extinction, there could be no room for the joys of a future state, or paradise, in such a system.

We have cordially to thank Dr. Trumpp for this work, and the way in which it has been executed. The great name of the Sikh civil polity had reflected a celebrity on the tenets of the supposed new religion, which it never deserved. Two things are proved beyond doubt, that Sikhism is but a sect of Hinduism, and is gradually being reabsorbed into the greater system. As to the alleged amalgamation of Hindu and Mohammedan, it was neither contemplated by Nanuk, nor realized in the slightest degree. The mysticism of the Mohammedan Sufy and the Hindu speculative Rabbi, and reflected a celebrity on ground, but there can be no point of contact between one religious system based upon strict monotheism and one founded on uncompromising pantheism.—*Athenæum.*

* *The Adi Granth; or, the Holy Scriptures of the Sikhs.* Translated from the Original Gurmukhi. By Dr. Ernest Trumpp. (Allen & Co.)

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FINAL CALL OF RS. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of this Company has THIS DAY been MADE PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Treacher's Building, Rampart Row West, on or before the 1st day of November 1877. Interest, at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, will be given to those Shareholders who will pay the amounts due in respect of the above Call before the 1st November 1877, and interest at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the said Call not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

13, Treacher's Building, Bombay, October 5, 1877.

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WITH reference to the Advertisement, dated 20th September 1877, intimating that on and from the 21st October 1877 NO GOODS will be RECEIVED at any station on the East Indian Railway for through transmission to any station on the Great Indian Peninsula; Holkar State; Bombay and Baroda; Nizam's State; Madras; and South of India Railways; the public are now informed that until further notice no change in the existing arrangements will be made, and that through booking of goods between the East Indian Railway and the Railways mentioned will continue as heretofore.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.

Calcutta, October 8, 1877.

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